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liverance Samson by his physical strength and Samuel by his spiritual strength mainly contributed. The heathen marriage of Samson was not directed by God, but overruled by him; Delilah, he thinks, was an Israelite. The author is willing, without excusing the sensuality of Samson, to overlook it in the presence of the great mission which he had and preformed, finding that he was a true servant of God, a man of faith, and one of the most wonderful and interesting personalities in sacred history. One is not altogether convinced that so favorable a view as our book takes is historical, and yet there was occasion for a favorable presentation of Samson's character, and this is excellently done.

Harmony of the Gospels.

A Harmony of the Gospels: in the words of the Revised Version, with copious references, tables, etc. Arranged by C. C. James. M. A. London: Cambridge University Press, 1892. (Imported by Macmillan & Co., New York.) Pp. xxviii. 274. Price, \$1.50.

A good harmony of the Gospels is a necessity for the satisfactory study of the Gospel history. In English there have been two of first merit—Robinson's (revised by Riddle) and Gardiner's. They used the Version of 1611, and presented the parallel narratives of the different Evangelists in parallel columns. Mr. James has rightly used the Revised Version, and has discarded the parallel column method, presenting the parallel accounts in immediate succession, in their respective sections. However, the same amount from each account appears on the facing pages, so that there is no need of constant turning of leaves in comparing the parallels. The divisions of the material, the headings, and the marginal references are excellent, the indices, tables and notes are all that could be desired, and the typography is of the very best. Whether the utility of this Harmony is equal to the previous ones will be a matter of individual opinion; for ourselves, the parallel column method of presenting the parallels is altogether the more serviceable. But it would seem desirable to avoid "the snake-like wriggling about of the text" to which Mr. James objects, and at the expense of a little more paper and some blank space, have the records printed truly parallel. This would secure absolute clearness and the highest utility for comparative study.

Introduction to the Old Testament.

Pronaos to Holy Writ: establishing on documentary evidence the authorship, date, form, and contents of each of its books, and the authenticity of the Pentateuch. By Pres. Isaac M. Wise. Cincinnati: Robt. Clarke & Co., 1891. Pp. 193. Price, \$1.50.

The author is a venerable Jewish rabbi, President of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and well fitted by his scholarship to present the Jewish view of the Old Testament respecting the matters noted in the title. Also the Jewish view on these subjects is interesting, for the Jews have sustained and do still sustain a peculiar relation to the sacred writings. But the results reached are not new or startling; in the main they agree with the moderate conservative view of Gentile scholars. As for the Pentateuch, the modern analysis is denied, Genesis and Deuteronomy are the original work of Moses, the other books being edited later, but surely authentic. The Kings are assigned to four authors, who wrote between 980 and 580 B. C.; Chronicles are of course placed very late: Job is assigned to 420-400 B. C. The Psalms